Printings or formal particulation added. Positioned by the this Printing and Positioning ration at 1"o figurary stream, in the finerraft of Manuscram. New York. Proportions and Transcrees of the Aspertance, William II. Carfee, 170 Tombe Specification of the Assessment Property

Party office of these factor to divend. The Additional today aftrome are no sale of Stranger IS, near the frand Motet: Minapos II, finulavané des Caporines COMME PIECE OF L'ENDERS, AND STREETS IN BUSINESS toe frattone, overage this famile is crean.

IF ANY PETERMEN WITH FARMY HE WITH MANUAL PRINTS IN Mira first goals to have respected activities refrance they must be all rance used atamps for that purpose

### The Thane of Skiho on Respectability.

The Hon. ANDREW CARNEGIE, the proor, we had almost said the president and faculty, of humanity, has just given he world an infallible touchstone of contractability

ter of melety than a bank book showing a good belance or title deeds to a house or farm unencum

A mortgage is a title deed of disreputability. So is the want of a bank book or the want of a good balance in one's bank book. The test is simple; but we shall not undertake the invidious task of applying it to the present. Here are some famous but utterly disreputable characters of the past:

And he called unto him the twelve and began so send them forth by two and two.

And commanded them that they should take nothing for their journey, save a staff only; no scrip, no bread, no money in their purse.

The twelve apostles had no money at all, and were utterly disreputable. Mr. CARNEGIE has all the money that his too generous heart has not plunged him into giving away out of his income; and he must be one of the most respectable persons in the world, not excepting the head porter of the Grand Hotel, Venice.

It is to be hoped that the police, who are thought to be pretty forehanded and therefore "respectable," will take advantage of Mr. CARNEGIE'S classification. The division, hitherto so difficult. between the reputable and the disreputable is now as easy as lying.

It is a little hard for modest sitters at the feet of GAMALIEL to learn which ethical standard to stick to since the standard is double. One great moralist is never tired of warning us against malefactors and swollen fortunes. The other great moralist shows us that a fat bank balance or the possession of unencumbered real estate is the hall mark of respectability. Ergo, the more of a malefactor you are the more worthy of respect you are.

As if these doubts were not enough to make the calmest intellect sizzle and fry, Lord ROSEBERY in his artless Scotch fashion tells Mr. CARNEGIE to his face that Mr. CARNEGIE "scatters his benefactions as a locomotive scatters sparks Now, by the Stone of Scone and the heart HAGGIS, must the world insure itself against this Pittsburg Prometheus? What does Rosebery mean by playing with such a highly respectable fire?

## The Latest News From The Hague.

On October 16 the ninth plenary sitting of the peace conference opened and three reports were submitted from the committees charged with the examination of questions concerning obligatory arbitration, the establishment of a permanent international court and General PORTER's proposal with regard to the method of collecting contractual debts. The outcome of the proceedings was that nothing of practical value was accomplished, only a perfunctory declaration of principles, which is to have no definite and immediate application, being adopted with the prescribed unanimity.

Mr. CHOATE'S project for the establishment of a permanent international court, a project which has been amended repeatedly in committee, obtained thirtyeight affirmative votes, which, however, constituted only a moral indorsement. because six countries, namely, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Rumania, Switzerland and Uruguay, abstained from voting, and the assent given by Mexico, Brazil and eleven other Latin American States. together with Persia and China in the Old World, was qualified with reserves. It is well known that the project was wrecked by the apparent impossibility of reaching an agreement with reference to the composition of the court. A bench composed of forty-four judges would obviously be unwieldy, yet Brazil and other Latin American commonwealths insisted that every State participating in the conference, including even Hayti and Santo Domingo, should be represented in the tribunal. We may take for granted that no permanent international court of arbitration will be organized unless, in the interval which must elapse before the meeting of the third conference, an agreement on some practicable scheme can be reached by diplomatic negotiations. So far, then, as the principal object of the promoters of peace is concerned, to wit, the creation of machinery adapted to further the substitution of arbitration for war, the four months work of the present conference will have gone practically for nothing.

General PORTER was slightly more fortunate than was his colleague, Mr. CHOATE, for thirty-nine votes were registered in approval of his proposal that no coercive measure for the collection of contractual debts shall be taken until the creditor country shall have offered arbitration and the debtor country shall have refused it or have left the offer unanswered, or until after the debtor country shall have refused or neglected to abide by the decision of the arbitrators agreed upon. General PORTER also, however, fell short of the needed unanimity, for

On the other hand the confor

to plensery session on Outober 18 adopted

manimum of the part of the United States and Japan, the declaration moved by Count Tonnessas of leafy, thus the principle of chilgeory eferration he oppresent the certain differences, reprintilly each as relate to the interpretation and application of changes in treation, are maceptible of futing exhausted to obligaterry and unswatstated arhitration. This, of course, amounted simply to the uttoronce of a piece opinion, the attempt to embody the opinion in an internationa institution having fasted The plenar conference was likewise unanimum in declaring that by working together for four months the spokesmen of the States of the world had not only learned to know each other better, but had devot oped during their long collaboration high may be. The ideals, however, have long been cherished, and a conference was called for the express purpose of trying to reduce some of them to practice Nothing of the kind has been effected There is little reason, therefore, to look orward with hope to a third conference which he a resolution is to be convoked in about seven years, unless the consti tution of it is radically changed. A congress of the six great European States. which the United States and Japan might be invited to join, might possibly establish an international court of arbitration which should have jurisdiction over controversies of a carefully defined class and to which Powers not represented in the congress would be at liberty to submit disputes in which they were concerned. Experience indicates that in this way only can any substantial progress in the direction of substituting pacific for warlike methods in the adjustment of differences

### Not Afraid of the Excise Question.

Nine hundred and twenty-eight legal voters, calling themselves the Independent Citizens party, have nominated the Rev. John R. Mason for Governor of New Jersey by petition and adopted a liberal platform which in many respects must meet with the approval of Senator EVERETT COLBY. Particularly the excise plank will catch his eye, since it declares for local option.

The Independents stand "unalterably for the preservation of the American Sunday." They demand impartial and thorough enforcement of the Bishops' law and protest against the proposal "to coddle any privileged class of lawbreakers or to lower the standard of law to meet their wishes or demands." Clearly this is directed at the Germans, who demand their beer on Sunday and get it in many places where the Bishops' law has failed to close the side door. The Independents raise the standard of local option with this inscription on it:

"We maintain that the citizens of New Jersey have sufficient capacity to wisely determine by their own vote whether or no license to sell intoxicants shall be issued in their communities. The present method of thrusting saloons on a com nunity by an excise board or council or county judge without such community's consent, and against its protest, is un-American, undemocratic and against the basic principle of free government."

As the Democratic platform makes no reference at all to the Bishops' law and the Republican platform commits the party to excise reform legislation in general terms, and as the Republican candidate confines himself to saving that the Bishops' law ought not to be repealed and the Democratic candidate is mum on excise, the contrast presented by the unequivocal resolution of the Independent Citizens party is bound to attract atten-v tion. Indeed, if the Rev. JOHN R. MASON turns out to be a vigorous campaigner he may succeed in drawing out Mr. KATZ-ENBACH and in rousing Judge FORT to a bold discussion of excise matters.

## Anchoring the Barnacle.

There is reason to believe that the experts of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Department of Agriculture, have developed a clutch on the Government payroll that will defy the very fiercest storm of inquisition. Various engaging devices had failed to give that comfortable sense of restful security which the Federal scientist justly regards as the supreme desideratum and which has seldom been experienced outside of the highest barnacle circles. Exploration of lesser fields, such as hog cholera, bots, foot and mouth disease, hollowhorn, charbon, and the like, had touched the affections of a responsive people Exposures of the deadly perils involved in milk, butter, hydrant water, even the frothing nectar distributed by means of "growlers" among the credulous and thirsty multitudes: all these had appealed to the noblest sentiments of humanity. But official Science had never felt serenely sure of safe and lasting anchorage until it found the landlocked harbor of Superstition and fixed its hawser to an everlasting rock.

In other words, the bureau specialists at Washington have just proclaimed the gospel and genealogy of hydrophobia. With a wise and frugal foresight which inflames our admiration to the detonating point, they withhold the secret of the prophylactic. There are furtive intimations to the effect that disclosures of the utmost value to the race may trickle out upon a waiting world at some psychological moment in the future. Meanwhile, however, the horrors of hydrophobia are brandished before our bulging eyeballs until stout hearts falter in stouter midriffs and gooseflesh breaks out on every baby carriage in the land. It now appears that dogs are the appointed medium of dissemination. Dogs contain the germ, communicate it to other dogs, to horses, cows-even to the conservative and patient mule-and otherwise innocent and gramnivorous animals become pugnacious, homicidal,

carnivorous. Wolves, foxes, skunks and other wild beasts are agents of hydrophobia qualified for special feats of devastation; but as these animals do not habitually pre-

on, Sweden, Surania, Switzschard since the auto our has destroyed the specialty of the situals, this particular seems in lation adds little if anything to our wis-Practically, we know only that the furthe in aminusts everywhere, and that our acts hope of salvatio runs shroust with the perpetuity of the Burnaus of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### A Marcanent for Safe Sa

Scoreding in Manachusette Sees engerous to the accretion when the light uto Automofolio Americation was formed in firms. From the police he had to feer only apprendic activity, and in Inequities whose his wealth or social president or political "out!" was known for the police there was no interference with his account ment. So the automobile law was never monetially enforced, and seldem vigormaly Meanwhile the appropriate tweapper more and more imprensies among the ninety-nine per cent of the population that didn't present or use a motor. As things were going, it seemed to be only a question of time when automobilists would be restricted to reade built for their exclusive use. The potice would not sup press the scorober or were powerless to. because, in addition to their duties as eriminal catchers, they had other muse ances to suppress. To save the sport and the "face" of the lawabiding automobilie the Safe Roads Automobile Association was

Its purpose is to prevent the reckless and unlawful driving of motor vehicles by prosecuting offenders. And it is high time. The association's statistics, incomplete because they are compiled only from accounts of accidents published in the newspapers, show that in the three menths ended September II there were forty-one deaths and 313 injuries to persons caused by automobiles in Massachusetts. In the course of a year the casualties in the State must approximate to the losses sustained by the Fifth Army Corps in the battle of Santiago. The list of dead and injured in all the States where automobiles are used we imagine the various clubs would not like to see in print. The scorcher is, of course, not responsible for all the casualties, but they would be comparatively few if he were

In the Massachusetts record pedes trians lead the list of dead and automobilists are a close second, twenty-two and eighteen respectively. One cyclist was killed, from which fact it may be fairly inferred that bicycle riding has ceased to be enjoyable in Massachusetts. It takes a man of iron nerve to pursue his course calmly and unswervingly on a bicycle when he hears a succession of peremptory honks behind him. One hundred and two pedestrians were run down and injured in Massachusetts during the three months. Three street car passengers got in the way and were hurt. Fifty-eight occupants of horse vehicles had to receive hospital or home treatment. But by far the longest list of injured was of automobilists themselves, whose total was 137. It has been estimated that ninety-nine per cent. of the people of any community, excepting exclusive summer resorts, do not use the automobile; it therefore seems to follow that if so many of the users in Massachusetts were injured in three months motoring must be a dangerous recreation. We undertake to say that most of the danger results from the wanton and selfish indulgence of the scorcher in his favorite pastime. In a circular issued by the Safe Roads Automobile Associaion the casualties of the three months are passed in review, and it is said:

"Surely this record, incomplete as it is, conclusively shows reckless running on the part of the automobilists. It demonstrates the necessity of such an organization as ours to take active measures to prevent the few reckless and inconsiderate chauffeurs and owners from bringing automobilists as a whole into undeserved disrepute in the

The association presents cases of scorehing to the criminal courts and procures the suspension and revocation of licenses. Next winter it will propose to the Legislature that every applicant for a license to operate an automobile, chauffeur or owner, be made to pass a thorough examination as to his proficiency and that his hearing and eyesight be tested. The Massachusetts association is doing a necessary work well, and the sooner its example is followed on the same scale in other Stateswe are aware the automobile clubs are more or less active along the line of reform-the better it will be for a sport which can be enjoyed without careless and criminal disregard of the rights of the great body of the people who will never be able to indulge in it.

## A Great Hottentot Leader.

The British have killed MORENGA, the famous Hottentot chief, and German Southwest Africa breathes more freely The Deutsche Kolonia.zeitung called him "the ablest leader of our enemies in the war of 1904-1906." When the natives could fight no longer MORENGA and some of his followers trek ed away into the thirst land of northwestern Cape Colony and the Cape Government sent word that he might live there if he would settle down and raise cattle instead of terroriz-

ing whites in the German colony. But Morenga would not settle down The Governor of Cape Colony telegraphed on August 17 that MORENGA had gone back to his mountains in the German colony. The Cape police had followed his track to the border and he had crossed it with 400 fighting men. This was unwelcome news in Berlin The newspapers asked if the war was to begin all over again, and one of them suggested that it might be money in the pocket of the Government to offer a reward of 500,000 marks for the head of the rebel leader. An army officer replied that rewards for MORENGA, dead or alive, had been offered during the war, but no native would deal treacherously with him. Of course the British Government washed its hands of him, and Sir EDWARD GREY informed Germany that MORENGA would no longer have the right of asylum

in British territory. MORENGA failed in his efforts to rekindle the insurrection and soon crossed the line into Cape Colony again; and on September 19 the Cape Mounted Police vail in Broadway or Fifth avenue, and that had been sent to bring him to bay

ertook him and a kandful of his men | THE GREATEST PORT IN THE in the Kalabert donert. He would surrender, and in the fight he was kil from Bertin to the London Times says: Thre entirements has entreety speaked a very

You, the Germans can well space Monteness; yet many who suffered at his hands respected the man and will heartily agree with what Captain Satts.

a soldier pitted against the Hottentot leader, writes of him in his book describing the war

nto all power and courage the personality was

No ation accordingly had over from rather than auremater the independence there had enjoyed

We entered as present that the matter New Englander is one degenerating the feet of 78 and 78 years of age, in shooting their form on the jump in the annual hunt of the Blandford, Mass., For Club, Wednesday.

A debt to Mr. SCLATTAN must be acknow! edged for his lucid derivation of a politica term that is bound to stick, and it is mos estimactory evidence of the progress of reform along the Bowery that Mr. Stilltun and his friends "are having some troub

It is remarkable that any odds at all were and Pastorella, in his recent races, if the events in which he started could be called races. The ease with which this black colf with the stiffened leg loped past the judges stand several lengths in front of his field gave spectators the impression that the was seen to be an error there could be no doubt that all the sprinting records for two year-olds were at Colin's mercy. There have been handsomer colts, but rarely one of so much promise.

### OUR GROWING NEIGHBOR. Increasing Population and

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.-The Canadian census of 1901 reported the population of the ominton as 5,371,315. Since that year the immigrant arrivals have numbered more than birthe it is safe to estimate Canada's popule tion to-day as approximately 6,500,000. Im migration during recent years has been a

Year ending	From United	From other	
June 30.	States.	countries.	Tota
1902	21,672	45.707	67.3
1903	47,780	80.584	128,36
1904		87.157	130,3
1905	43,543	102,723	146.26
1906		131,268	189.0
1907		195,520	252,00
It thus ar	pears that ne	early one-t	hird o
	we gone to C		

vantage of the industrial opportunities opene by her development have gone from th United States. In point of character the average of Canada's new citizens is high. A large percentage of them are of the English speaking race, and an important numer enter the country with enough money t buy a more or less extensive landed interest in it. For those who are dependent upon day wages there is work in the factories, on the ways. These transportation lines are open Northwest and are pushing northward to James Bay and Hudson Bay through a region James Bay and Hudson Bay Inrougn a region which only a few years ago was generally believed to be an unproductive wilderness, but which is now known to be susceptible of profitable cultivation. New and valuable mining properties are discovered from time to time, and no man can say what may yet

The increase in Canada's population and the consequent expansion of her productive industries is a matter of no little importance to the people of the United States. An evidence of this fact lies in a comparison of the contract.

United States to Canada. \$64,926.821 Canada to United States. 40,309,371 This is good business, but a considerable improvement could be effected by a removal of barriers which now obstruct the passage of merchandise across the border. The present American policy is even dangerously myopic.

#### ARMY BASEBALL Sunday Playing Wickedly Permitted Those in Authority.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Congress w! fail in its duty if at the next session it does not reprove President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft for their refusal to prohibit baseball on Sundays at army posts. Their attention has been directed to the Sabbath breaking that their subordinates coun tenance and they have refused to interfere. They

who have permitted the custom of playing ball on Sundays to grow up? It is difficult to conceive of a punishment severe enough for them. They may irge that the ball games harmed no one, disturbed no one, were played without the knowledge of the vast majority of the public, and contributed appre ciably to making the soldiers happy and con tented. Such pleas will not avail them. The very fact that the games have been played on Federa reservations and in a manner calculated not to at tract general attention shows how sly and deceitful they are. Men capable of these things will not They cannot be saved. The army should

For my part I should like to see the whole army list deprived of office and sent to fall and the man-agement of the military entrusted to a committee nominated by the W. C. T. U. and the Sabbath observance committees and elected by saloon keepers whose establishments line the entrances to military reservations now that wine and beer are

City Employee Who Works Seven Hours a Day TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I am a city employee and also a taxpayer and my salary is small compared with that which is paid by private corporations. My hours are from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., when I generally take one hour. My vacation i weeks. Therefore I think "Taxpayer" in hi letter to THE SUN of October 14, in which he charged that city employees worked little more than six ths a year, considering their short hours and long vacations, did us an injustice. justice to me and many others. He should no judge all city employees by a few who draw high

CITY EMPLOYEE AND TAXPATER. NEW YORK, October 15

## The Platitudinist.

From the Deneer Republican.

If you'd win the world's applause in a working of your jaws, in an oratorical way.

You should fiever be too deep, but be commonplace and cheap in a saying of your say.

Do not scorn the platitude and you'll find your way bestrewed with bouquets of every kind and hue: For A-One you'll not be rated if your talk is compil-cated—you should cut it down to two and two. And hol pollol will cry. As you wink the other eye: "If we understand this speaker so very easilee, What a singularly bright young man this candidate must be!"

Be eloquent in praise of the dear, old fashloned ways that have long since seen their day;
Boost the honest man of toil and the tiller of the soil in the same old sloppy way;
Praise the honest citizen quite as if that chap had been a discovery just made by you;
Laud the mother up, of course, as the nation's leavening force, and the crowd will yell

And when he goes away
Each listener will say:
anderstand each thing this politician said Ab, what a high browed thinking man this candidate must be!"

From the Street on Superior .

Kurd and Polack and Luce and failachian appoins in their red or hungry, sugar mouth, the port of Ne York! Warships, heavy with menasa, steel stoorly up the Nacrowa; stations from Busin man foreytours spinstery their men chappy waters; a string of fenight can strings, fifty strings, as finating by: a lig liner, black with travellers, decks at its North River plet; system books lost in the Sansaropet Market haste; Managelysacts fatormop in the East Siver clust about the Pulser street allp; constant and float outward: there, on the B shore, the greatest varehouses in the world sulcome the commercial booty of the earth

thirty million tone of it a year! And wheat from the great Western prairies moves through the Narrows to supply the whole world with energy, and cattle the tene of thousands and provide the tone! Oil from the Texas and Ka fields, bound for London and Amster machinery for digging ditches in Arabia and Panama; type-eritors for Persia; phono-graphs for the idle lords of Mozambique; cash registers for the Boers; threshing machines for Cape Town. Here is the callyport of the American invasion!

For this, the port of New York, is the greatest in the world. More than twice as nany vessels clear the port of London, to be sure one every fourteen minutes, as against one every half hour for New Yorkbut the average cargo value is only \$47,242. whereas that of New York is \$02,307. In point of tonnage New York exceeds London by one million. This is due to a difference in the character of the ports that must be borne in mind in comparing them. London is England's one commercial centre. and aside from Liverpool its only great place of export and import. It has, too practically a monopoly on the coastwise manufactured articles come to London either for export or for distribution to other parts of the kingdom. Cotton goods are shipped by water from Birmingham to London; from London they are shipped by water to other parts of England, Ireland and Scotland, or to foreign ports.

On the other hand, New York is not the commercial centre of America. When the manufacturer of shoes in Boston sends his goods to Baltimore he either sends them by rail or by vessel direct, without entering New York. If he wants to send his goods to France or Germany he sends them from the port of Boston. That is, the chief ports of the Atlantic seacoast, New Orleans, Charleston, Mobile, Norfolk, Philadelphia and Boston, engage a coastwise and foreign trade in entire independence of New York. Less than twenty-eight per cent. of New York's tonnage is represented in coastwistrade, whereas fully fifty per cent. of London's is coastwise. In other words, of London's commerce, amounting to \$1,370. 000,000 annually, only \$685,000,000 represents foreign trade, whereas of New York's \$1,200,000,000 annual commerce \$864,000,000 represents foreign trade, or an actual excess over London of \$179,000,000.

To accommodate this enormous trade New York has four hundred and four miles of improved water frontage; that is, four hundred and four miles of docks. This is half the distance between New York and Chicago. London has less than two hundred miles of similar water frontage Liverpool has less than one hundred miles while Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Havre have each less than Liverpool. Practically all the available water frontage these foreign ports has been absorbed by their docks, while New York has improve only a little more than one-half of its available shore line.

### THE CAPTURE OF ANDRE. The Memorial to His Captors is Properly Placed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent who asks about the site of the capture of Major André is informed that the fullest account is found in the "Crisis of the Revolution," from which I quote:

From Mekeel's Corners he continued on over old Bedford road to Tarrytown Heights, to the old Albany post road, which he followed to Tarryto were posted (by Sergeant John Dean, comman of the squadi on what was known as the old pos road, near where stood an enormous whitewood culip tree, just south of the little stream then know as Clark's Kill, but ever since as André Brook (Just opposite was afterward built St. Mark's Epis copal Church.) The old Bedford road at that tin joined the post road at that point.

The André Captors Monument is correctly placed as near as possible to the spot where the unfortunate and heedless officer was stopped by the trio of young men who were thus to achieve a fame of which they little dreamed at the time.

thus to achieve a rame or which they little dreamed at the time.

It is an interesting speculation as to what would have happened if Arnold had not been so insistent that André, and no other, should be the representative of Clinton. As the story shows, he was really the last person who ought to have been sent on a mission of such importance. He made no plans, as any prudent officer would have done, to meet possible emergencies, and the result was his easy capture. Had Tarleton, Simcoe or any other bold, dashing officer been selected instead, whatever the final result he would certainly never have been captured without a desperate resistance and the most determined efforts to escape, both then and through the succeeding eight days before his execution.

NEW YORK, October 17.

NEW YORK, October 17.

### Mr. Kelly of Missouri. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: As I have become a public character through your report of the Sunrise Club it may interest your readers to know I am not an "Irish anarchist." An anarchist. be, I cannot claim nationality with "Little Tim van "The" McManus and other distingu with Thoreau, Whitman, Emerson and other under sirable Americans, although I'm from Miss

Tardy Policemen TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To-night a drove a drunken or demented woman back and forth on Eighth avenue between 140th and 141st street for fully half an hour, from 8:30 o clock to o'clock. At the end of that time the sky opened

H. KRLLY.

hey are-well, from less interesting places.

NEW YORK, October 17.

and dropped out two policemen.

If I were Police Commissioner two policemen would have an opportunity to explain what disar rangement of the celestial schedule prevented their NEW YORK, October 16.

#### The Man Who Made Henry Cabot Lodge Famous.

From the Boston Herald. THE SUN'S remark that Augustus Peabody ardner gave up to politics what was meant for polo is a cruel and undeserved jab at the Enfant formible of his party in these parts. The member from Essex has his deficiencies, but political ineptitude is not one of them. He is resourceful on his own account, wears his own party collar, and is cared of nobody, not even of his father in law the President of the United States.

Call for Identification. Knicker-Taft has given orders that his Philip

ker-Whose Policy is that?

PREEROM OF COMMERCE.

From a latter of Renjamin Fro

nea proc repres le ca dif

# HOUSES FOR SLUW DWELLERS.

nyan the Patt Wall tineous nyannes of an aggration f providing befor accommodation for periment charact eighe of species, to build more hauses, but already experience has proved the undestrubility of proceeding further From every point of view the experiment

has been a fatture in the tirst place, if has been faund impossible to get the cises of persons for whom the houses were built to make use of them. They appear to prefer to remain in the styres to which they are slum dwellers Certainly they are all occu-pied, but not by the kind of persons for whose

to raise the rents, but there seems to be a likelihood that if this were done the present tenants would leave, the chief if not the only attraction in their eyes being the low rents. In such a case the position of the corporation would be worse than ever.

Another proposal is that the Council should sell the property, but there are doubts as to its legal right to do so. The cost of the blocks (including 23,400 for the site) was \$14,000. The money was raised by loan, repayable in thirty years. Those who advocated the scheme contend that if the repayment had been extended over a longer period the experiment would have proved a success financially. But even some of these confess that they have been disappointed, that the slum dwellers for whom the houses were intended have not taken advantage of the opportunities offered them. There is a strong feeling in the Council that it would be well to dispose of the buildings at once, if this can be done legally, as although a loss is inevitable it would be smaller now than later.

## THE PAT COLONELS.

nte and Defective Horsema of Some Officers. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir

hird paragraph of THE SUN's editorial o-day on "The Fat Colonels" says: Either the stipulation of the "good, hard, un-quivocal trot" was made with deliberate purpose to inflict the extreme of hardship, or it was inspired by a plain, ordinary fool.

May I take exception to the descriptive phraseology as applied to the inspiration of the order? I do not see how the order could have been worded otherwise. There are, which apply to the cavalry—"walk," "trot" and "gallop." While on a march the comwhich apply to the cavalry—walk, that and "gallop." While on a march the com-mand "at ease" is given, which allows the soldier to unlimber and ride as the order itself stipulates—at his own ease. That affects the soldier only; the horse plods along affects the soldier only: the horse plods along at a steady, striding walk. That's the gait on a march with rare exceptions.

A "good, hard, unequivocal trot" is the order of things in the bull ring or riding school, and while a source of keen delight to the officer who is invariably seated on the softest mount in the outfit, it is hell on the rockies and old soldiers, whose length of service is never taken into consideration. The horses with the gait prohibited in that order are indeed "greatly sought for"—by the officers. I have seen some lamentable displays of horsemanship by army officers during an unexpected visit of the inspector-General, but of course the exception does not make the rule.

empt from a horsemanship test, even if has served his country for forty years? Why not keep our small army efficient?

NEW YORE, October 16. J. M. DOUGLAS.

## The Galt of the Horse.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When I saw to find THE SUN one-half a century behind its time Nobody rides a fox trotter or a single footer excep the man who does not know how to ride the "Eng-ish trot." In none of the Continental armies will you find an officer on such a mount. I sus received your information from an ol fighter," twenty years on the retired list. The trot is a natural gait of the horse, and if

WORCESTER, Mass., October 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We raised 773,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, 8 per cent., or 80,000,000 bushels of which was durum wheat. wheat the yield would have been, exactly from the same number of acres, as follows

Duram as a Crop Wheat.

Vields of various wheats, in bushels, an acre for 25 50 12 85 15 40

So had the same farmers planted the same area of land with the same quantity of wheat, but of the durum kind that gives you in a loaf of bread twice the lean of the meat of wheat, the farmers would ver the Fife brand and a heavy percentage over the others: a bonus from the soil of \$778,000,000 extra. And this beneficent state of affairs can be brought about by the people eating more durum macaroni and demanding durum bread until they get it. It will come. The above figures go to assure

The Cure That Killed.

POINT LOMA, Cal., October 10.

CHARLES CRISTADORO.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Many years ago, in my youthful enthusiasm for gardening. I attempted to raise cauliflowers in my back yard in a thickly settled part of a city in New Jersey. The worms attacked the cauliflowers and I tried to save my crop by picking off worms, dusting with insect powder, helichore, anuff. dc., and I also applied a my crop by picking or worms, dusting with insect powder, heliebore, snuff. &c., and I also applied a decoction of tobacco stems. All in vain. At last I found a complete remedy, of which, somehow, I am now reminded by the President's cure for railroad evils. I drenched the cauliflowers with kerosene, killed every worm and—the cauliflowers. NEW YORK, October 16.

### "Roosters" Barred in Waltham. Waltham correspondence Boston Globe. The Board of Health is determined to have its

rules relative to the keeping of fowl lived up to, as was shown at the meeting last night, when a man living in the West End had his license revoked be-A man may keep a few hens, but roosters are

excluded. It is understood that the rooster in question was a bantam, but in the eyes of the Health Board a rooster is a rooster, no matter

### A Watch for the Blind From the London Globe.

A watch is being sold in Paris for the use of the blind. The hours are indicated by movable but tons in relief on the dial. A strong minute hand indicates minutes only. The blind person who passes his hand over the dial finds the but

## Ethics of Travelling.

The engineer who runs your train As through the land you wander 'Tis politic to hall as friend whom none could be fonder;

And therefore at the journey's end You greet him as a neighbor. And always make a point to shake

Highand of grimy labor. The man whose ownership of stock That railroad has provided With adjectives derided.

Is sure to prove a feather, And so you always make a point

MCLANDBUR

AVERNOW MESSES.

ed Buy of Viviers and the firtuin

To seemy child who has been be-

set in the ever contra

ones on course graceful course ore, even filterigh the logical distinctly vention etcy, of all in-ms, a forledge absorbed by selected numbers is to profusite that The shilled, hawaver, when how here of the favour bridge stores account strong and reating a river then as it to but, so become a child enint, he had requisite amount of faith in his own and set out at once to do so be was hid rigitor to Avignon to this day who makes worked by the current, knows that the fare man, while he will gratefully accept a so-from the native, will look disagreening and ten times that amount from a stranger in getting himself taken across, and when at his enterprise to the Bishop and the magis trates he not unnaturally met with no arr of encouragement. Bridges were of small account in days when the river was the natural highway of commerce; they were avregarded as an inconvenience, if not a decide neighbers. In any case, who was this shabby

neighbers. In any case, who was this shabby and officious little boy who had dared to lift up his voice in church and interrupt the Bishop in the middle of his sermon? So Benezet was ordered off to prison, and the legend goes on to tell how, to convince this stiff necked and unaympathetic congregation, the boy of 12 lifted a mighty block of stone, seven feet long, as if it had been a pebble, and carried it down to the river bank, to the spot where he had decided the bridge was to be. Thereupon he was naturally recognized as having been sent from Heaven, was forthwith worshipped as a saint, and the money poured in and the building was begin without delay. Historians and those who prefer accuracy to poetic fiction contend, and probably with freason, that St. Benezet was a grownup man a distinguished member of the Brotherhood of Bridge Builders, and that so far from protesting at his interference, the Blehop and the consule of the Republic of Avignon gratefully gave him all possible assistance. Be this as it may, the pious legend of the little shepherd boy may still be accepted by the children, and his fete. April 14, must be regarded as an especial holiday.

By the time the bridge was finished twenty three magnificent arches spanned the river taking one end of the Isle de la Barthelasse in their giant stride, and so on to the maintend of the river taking one end of the Isle de la Barthelasse in their giant stride, and so on to the maintend of the rights of the French Kings in their giant stride, and so on the impression of the famous bridge. The unceasing feuds between the Popes in their palace on the rock above and the French Kings in their impregnable fortress of St., André, which still overtops Villeneuve on the opposite bank of the river, followed by constant sieges of the town in the Middle Ages, began the work of destruction, which was completed by an unusual flood of the river itself in the seventeenth century. The little Gothic chapel, built upon the original Romanesque foundations, in which the body of S hows how long ago. A modern writer found an original and not unconvincing planation of the words of this familiar di Try to cross the slender wooden suspens bridge which, for purposes of traffic, ta the place of the ancient structure when Mistral, vent magistral, comes sweeping vall his force down the funnel of the Rh

Federal Control of Banks. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In hi recent speechmaking tour President Roosevelt called for Federal control of industrial coradds: "When such control is exercised in some

ousiness prosperity. What control has the Federal Governmen over national banks save in the matter of circulation? Has the Federal Government control over the loans granted by national banks? Is it not the fact that the national banks either jump up or let down their rate for loans to suit their own views, to conform to what they consider the exigencies of the money market and of the demands of the business world? For instance, I know of many national banks that have at 5 per cent, one day and called it in the nex making the rate 10 per cent. What Federa ontrol was there over those transactions?

national panks there will be no falling off to

## The Sultan of Morocco's Little Buse

ROCHESTER, October 16.

From P. T. O.
John H. Avery, who for two years instructed the Sultan of Morocco in the art of photography, says that although most of the Mulai's spare time has been spent with Europeans, he has never neglected the needs of the women in his vast harem. He had motors brought out to Fes Palace for their use, and Mr. Avery himself was asked to arrange mov ing picture shows every night for two months to the ladies' benefit. The women attended in batches so that he had a different audience each evening single face. The show was worked in a kind of double room by throwing the pictures through a narrow doorway guarded by eunuchs. But of these evenings the Sultan himself soon tired. The ladies did not, however, so for peace sake Mulai Abd-el Aziz resorted to a ruse.

When Mr. Avery had run off a score of picture the Sultan would whisper, "Avery, after the next i will cry out, 'More, yet more!" But you must answer in Arabic, 'Nay, great lord, all is finished for this night. There will be more to-morre. "if God wills it." And so this farce was gone through. On Mr. Avery's halting reply, Abd-el Aziz, in his rôle of heu pecked husband, would call out to the harem ladies. to more to-night, so you must all go off to bed.

From the Big Run Tribune. C. W. Whymper of Big Run has just brought to notice a curious point with regard to the position of the ear in the woodcock. The snipe, it may be remembered, are remarkable for the fact that the external ear is placed under, instead of behind, th eye, as in other birds; but in the woodcock it is ed in front of the eye, and more so on one sid of the head than on the other. This lack of symmetry, furthermore, extends to the shape of the aperture, which is different on the two sides of the

#### A Concise Explanation. From Derrick's British Report.

can export undertakings which have come to grief or languish in a precarious condition. His Experience.

Ignorance and incapacity. These two words um up the cause of failure of a majority of those

The Rev. Fourthly-Works without faith avail Bunco Pete--I know: you can't work anybody

#### The Art of Sinking. Knicker-The first Pall was engineered by

Bocker-And subsequent ones by bears.